TOPICS OF THE THEATRE.

POINTS SEEN IN HENRY IRVING'S ACTING AND STAGECRAFT.

The Admirable Production of "Godofroi and Yolands"-Views for and Against the Actor in Several of His Roles. Other Notes of the Theatrical Stage. Inconsistency is a jewel. This Sir Henry Ir-wing demonstrates in his acting now and then, but forgets in his stage settings. The superb narmony in architecture and coloring which distinguishes his mountings has been giving pleasure to his New York audiences once more, and even in the single performance and one act of "Godefrol and Yolande" not a detail was emitted which could add to the realism of the agene or to its sense of movement and vibrant humanity. The massive building of medieval France was impressive in its solidity, symmetrical in its proportions, and accurate in its archeological details. In addition to this, the necessarily sombre view of the house was gavir relieved by abundant distribution of color in the coverings of the furniture, the scarf thrown over the

balcony, the dress of Folunds, and the various apparel of the maskers. Moreover, there was danger of an appearance of heaviness and crowding just after the visitors enter and as Folunde comes in and takes her place on the platform at the right of the stage. This was avoided by unceasing movement among the people at the left of the stage. The King and the Archbishop, seated on the raised bench, were continually moving their heads and arms to look and speak in different directions, and the throng behind them was not still a moment. These things show how much care and thought are expended on any production which Irving makes. This is noticeable in able in an unpleasant way in "Macbeth," Shakespeare's tragedy has occupied a greater part of this week than anything else, and the result has been that for about half the week the stage of Abbey's Theatre has worn an aspect of oppressive gloom. In setting this tragedy, which is so persistently selemn and momentoits that the drunken porter is its only attempt at a lighter mood, Irving has consistently adhered to the character of the play, and in so doing has produced an unbroken series of grand and imposing pictures which gradually weigh upon the spirits and leave the auditors in an anxious and heavy mood despite themselves. Mr. Irving is not above priefs theatrical devices even in his revivals of Shakespeare's plays, and it would seem that something of this kind would not be wholly out of place in "Macbeth," netwithstanding that his scholarly and consistent treatment of the rude architecture, the rugged landscape, and the bleak skies of Macbeth's Scotland is agreeable to the scholar and satisfying to the poet. Even the tapeatries are dull in hue, and the stinds which the dramatic personages wear as clothes afford no relief to the glowering atmosphere of the whole play. A startlingly brilliant sunset might be found in Scotland to lift, the spirits of the audience with a brief, rich glow of warmth, and the youngsters and women might have gotten some bright or light products of the loom from some traveller to give a dash of contrast to the prevalent dunness. Enough of such innovations to give a breathing spell now and then to the audience amid the dark tension of the tragedy would render its stage production less difficult to enjoy to the end.

Henry Irving's attempt at Macbeth is pecuof this week than anything else, and the result

Henry Irving's attempt at Macheth is pecu Harly unfortunate. The finical gentility which might account for his eccentricities in "Ham-let" has no place in "Macbeth." There are no possibilities of fantastic humor, as in "Much Ado About Nothing." There is not a strong "character" part in which he may sink his individuality, or at least utilize it, as he may be seen to do in "The Merchant of Venice" this afternoon and in "Louis XI." this evening. The role of Macheth demands revelations of soul, a olent activity of intellect, a robust and warrior-like body, a most careful and accurate elecution, and a general effect of a man of mighty deeds and heroic mind driven by fate, like the harried heroes of the Greek tragedles, but more human than they. The personality of Henry Irving and his histrionic methods do not lend themselves readily to such a part, and he does not succeed in forcing them to do him service in it. The result of his attempt is not as ubject for argument, and this is its special peculiarity. It does not excite comment or doubt or ridicule or dispute. It is simply not accepted. It makes no impression except of utter inefficiency. In this respect it is probably unique among this famous actor's personations.

From Matthias to Malcolin, from Jinole to the Jew, from Jon Quirole to Corporal Breussier, there is not another character in his reperiorre that does not furnish something to either like or dislike, or at least to talk about; but his Matheth leaves no impression, Almost the finest scene in it is the very first, when Matheth enters to receive the praise of Innean, and when Malcolin's nomination as Duke of Cumberland, disturbs his hope of the crown. In this little framescene Irving's understanding of the text and the role is made apparent, but when the real action comes he is unable to interpret either to the understanding of his audience.

To be on good terms with his audience is one of the delights of the low comedian and one of his valuable qualities as an attractive element in a play; but when the familiar manner of the variety stage is tried on a modern audience, accustomed chiefly to the "legitimate" in its man-Hold developments, the effect is peculiar. comic opera it is endured with resignation or appreciated with delight, because the people appreciated with delight, because the people seat themselves at the beginning with the idea that almost anything may happen. At a melodrama like "After Dark," however, the auditors are not prepared for this sort of thing. They are sufficiently amused at the absurdities of the serious situations, and Dion Bouckeault's incongruous tragedy entertains them highly; but when, at the Academy of Music, Maggie Cline hailed them all as old and itstimate friends, they received a shock from which it took them some time to recover. She came on with a lorganette at her eyes and a white boa about her neck. She handed these things to persons on the stage to boid, with the remark: "You knew me when I didn't have them." She made other personal remarks about herself in a good-natured and confident way. She asked everybody to join in the chirus, and nobody did. When a boy in the gallery demanded a certain song she told him to "shu up." In the oldstyle variety theatre, which is being rapidly displaced by the modern music hall and the continuous performance, "artists" and their audiences were on terms of joily familiarity, but there are few places in which such a state of affairs seems at all fitting nowadays, and to a sober-minded audience looking at a murderous old melodrama this sudden incursion of vaude-ville comradeship was a trifie disconcerting. seat themselves at the beginning with the idea

JOHN STETSON'S WILL.

It Was Dated April 16, 1896, and Gave

Everything to His Wife.
Bosroz, May 8.-The will of the late John Stetson, Jr., was offered for probate here yesterday by Dr. O. G. Cilley, the physician who attended both the testator and his widow, and who was one of the witnesses to the signing of the document, the other two being W. W. Noyes and Benjamin Crosby. The will is dated April 16, 1896. It gives all the testator's property, whether real, personal, or mixed, to the widow, and appoints her and Charles H. Pattee as executors. To a reporter Dr. Cilley said:

"I came into the possession of the will at the request of Mrs. Stetson a few days before she died. At the time I told her that the chances were against her recovery; and, as she was aware that Charles H. Patree, who is named as an executor with her in the will, was in a precarious condition, she thought that the document had better be placed in my hands.

"The will was signed two days before Mr. Stetson died, and he knew then that the end was near. From the beginning of his illness he felt, as I did, that he could not recover. And when I told him that all hope was gone he called his wife to his bedside and said.

"I am going to die. Keep up; you must not give way under the strain." She wept piteously when she heard his words and was prostrated."

Continuing, Dr. Cilley said:

"So far as I know, Lawyer Melvin O. Adams, who was made special administrator of the estate at the request of Mrs. Stetson, knew nothing about the will or its contents." request of Mrs. Stetson a few days before she

SHE WANTS STEINON'S MONEY.

Adah Richmond Will Sue-Her Lawyer Says He Has the Marriage Certificate.

Adah Richmond, the woman who says she was once the wife of John Stetson, the theatrical manager, was never divorced from him, and in-tends now to sue for a share of his estate, told the reporter of THE SUN on Thursday night that she guessed maybe Lawyer Methado of 234 Broadway had her marriage certificate. She hadn't seen it, she said, for ten years. Lawyer Melhado was seen yesterday by the reporter. "Have you the marriage certificate referred

to by Adah Richmond?" the reporter asked.
"Certainly I have," said the lawyer. "It's locked up in the safe deposit vault."
"And it certifies that Mr. Stetson and Miss Richmond were married?"
"Certainly; why you don't think anybody

Why do you pay 25 or

50 per cent. more for Boys' Clothes than you are asked to pay us? You are doing it and the prices prove it.

Two piece Sults, \$3.50 to \$6.50. Three piece Sults, \$7 to \$9. Youths' Suits, \$8 to \$16. Mixtures - stripes - plaids - fine wor-steds - blue and black rerges.

Our own original designs; our own careful make, and with every Suit, our guarantee.

HACKETT. CARHART & CO., Corner Broadway and Canal Street,

265-267 Broadway, below Chambers St. 5 Open this Evening.

doubts the lady's word?" said the lawyer with apparent surprise.
"Some persons might be ungallant enough to doubt it under the circumstances," said the reporter.

porter.

"Oh, my," said Mr. Melhado, "that can't be:
why, I've known about it for years and years.
I've been Miss Richmond's attorney for years,
and she intrusted the certificate to me. Why,
there never was any doubt about it."

"Why didn't she make it public that she was
the wife of Stetson when Stetson married Miss
Stokes? Stetson was guilty of bigamy, wasn't
he?" Oh, now "said the lowers." "Ste best followed.

he?"

"Oh, now," said the inwyer, "we have talked that over together. She isn't one of the kind to make trouble, and this criminal business, this presecuting people and putting them in Jail, I don't approve of, do you?"

"Stetson was worth a great deal of money, and Miss Richmond was not. I should think she would have made him support her at least, if she was his wife," ventured the reporter.

Mr. Meihado did not reply for a moment. The question was asked: "Ind Mr. Stetson give her sky money."

question was asked;
any money?

Oh. well now, you must excuse me from
answering these questions," said Mr. Melhado.

'What steps have been taken in the proposed
contest?" was the next question.

'Oh, there is time enough," was the reply.

"There are three yourses open, and one of them
will be taken."

"There are three courses open, and one of them will be taken."

"There is a great deal of money involved, and nothing has been done yet," said the reporter.

"Yes," said Mr. Meinhado, "but you'see I've been busy with a couple of patent cases, and I haven't had time to attend to this matter. This can wait, and the patent cases have kept me busy. I'm sorry." he added, "that I can't give you any more information. Come in in a week or so. Then I'll tell you all about it."

In reply to two more questions, the lawyer said the marriage of Miss Richmond to Mr. Stelson took place in 1870 or 1871 in a town near Providence. It wasn't in Providence, or even in the same county, but it was near there.

Seabrooke Doesn't Want to Pay Allmony. The application of Mrs. Elvia Scabrooke, the wife of Thomas Q. Scabrooke, the actor, for alimony and counsel fees in her suit against her husband for a separation, was argued before Justice Pryor yesterday, Mrs. Seabrooke alleges that her husband has abandoned her, treated her with extreme cruelty, and takes his meals with another woman in her presence. Seabrooke says he and his wife are living at the Metropole on his credit, and that he has no means. He says that she is addicted to the excessive use of liquor and that he has ceased to live with her as his wife, aithough he furnishes her with a home. Mr. Hummel, who appeared for Mrs. Seabrooke, said she would deny the accusation, and he got until next Tuesday to put in an affidavit to that effect.

effect.
"It is nonsense," he said, "to say that Sca-brooke is broke, for Manager Palmer has of-fered him a place at \$250 a week."
"But he hasn't got that yet," said Mr. Fromme.

"That is his own fault," said Justice Pryor.

"The ability of a man to earn is the measure the Court will act upon in settling the question of alimony."

Seabrooke testified in supplementary proceedings yesterday that he has no assets. SALVATIONISTS BEATEN. MUST GET OUT OF THE HEADQUAR.

TERS IN NEWARK. Ballington Booth's Volunteers Win in the Injunction Proceedings, and Capt, Patty Wathins, Commander in the Field, May Make a Newark Evacuation Day,

A motion of William Booth, as Commanderin-Chief of the Salvation Army, and of Booth-Tucker, as the Commander of the Army in the United States, to make permanent a temporary injunction restraining Bailington Booth from taking any measures to oust the Salvation Army from the headquarters at 234 Washington street, Newark, was denied yesterday by Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court, with costs against the moving parties. The decision leaves Ballington Booth free to take possession of the old headquarters of the Salvation Army in Newark

for his Vounteers.
From the moving papers it appeared that Itallington Booth had threatened to and was about to bear down on the headquarters with his Volunteers, of which Col. Patty Watkins is the chief in command in Newark, and storm the citadel of the Salvation Army. The affidavit setting forth the prospective use of physical force was made by Edward John Higgins, one of the officers of the Salvation Army who came over from England a few days ago. Gen. Ballington Booth made a counter affidavit, in which he says that Mr. Higgins arrived here on April 24 last and has no personal knowledge of the matters about which he avers. Bailington liouth declares that he counselled his Volunteers against using physical force to obtain the headquarters, of which he holds the lease, but he says he has instructed the landlord to de-liver up possession of the place to him in accord-ance with the lease.

ance with the lease.

The property is owned by the committee of Pressyterian Church Extension of the Pressytery of Newark." It was leased in May, 1864, by Bailington Booth for the Salvation Army at \$1.600 a year. A new lease was made in the same was down to May 1 of this month. Un April 25 last Bailington Booth obtained a new lease from May 1, 1866, to May 1, 1897, and he says that this lease was taken in his own behalf for his new cranization. The owners of the property say the same thing, but the Salvation Army has kept the quarters against the process of the landlord and of Bailington Booth. Higgins swears to the long complaint in the action, which declares that the owners of the property leased the premises to, Bailington

process of the lambord and of Ballington Booth. Higgins swears to the long complaint in the action, which declares that the owners of the property leased the premises to Ballington Booth as trustee for the benefit of the Salvation Army originally, and that, although each lease was for a year, it was understood that the Salvation Army could have the premises indentitiely on the same terms, as the landlord was in sympathy with the Salvation Army. He avers that the new lease, although like the others it was in the name of Ballington Booth, was in lact taken like the others in the trust for the Salvation Army. It is further stated that the headquarters are in a desirable part of Newark, and that they have become known all over the Salvation Army. It is further stated that the headquarters are in a desirable part of Newark, and that they have become known all over the Salvation Army. To lose them, it is averred, would injure the cause of the Salvation Army.

When Ballington Booth left the Army last February he deeded all the real estate held in his name to Booth-Tucker, the new Commander, but he did not turn over the leases. An affidavit of the attorney who made the transfers for Ballington Booth states that the leases were reserved over at the time at the request of the attorney for the Salvation Army. Ballington Booth avers that he was ready to turn over this lease up to May I iast, and that as a matter of fact the Salvation Army used the premises up to and beyond the period of its lease.

Dr. David K. Frazer and James P. Dusenberry, members of the Presbytery owning the property, aver that the lease was made to Ballington Booth with the Full knowledge of the committee that Mr. Booth had then severed his connection with the Salvation Army.

Lawyer Pine, in behalf of Ballington Booth, said that 80 per cent, of the members of the Salvation Army in Newark had gone over to the Volunteers.

"Idissent," said Lawyer A. B. Boardman, appearing for the planntiffs, "from the proposition that because a percentage of the Army d

The word 'seceded' would be better," intersense."

"The word 'seceded' would be better," interjected Justice Pryor, who was in the Confederate army. "It has been handed down since the
days of the civil war."

The word 'seceded' will suit admirably,"
said Lawyer Pine. "The Volunteers, who are
commanded by Bailington Hooth, permit a man
to get out when he pleases."

In denying the motion, Justice Pryor said that
it did not appear in the moving papers that irreparable injury would result unless the injunc-

A PROPERTY AND A SECOND ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPERTY ASSESSMENT O "QUICKPUTON SHIRTS." PERFECTION IN CIT CONFORT THE FRONT TELES ON AND OFF LINE A VEST. 98c. each. GEO. BRADFORD TRIPLER. Nassau St., Cor. Ann, Bennett Bullding. 36-37 Park Row. Potter Building.

tion was granted, and he did not believe that this was the only building the Salvation Army could get in Newark to answer its purposes. Newark, May 8.—The Salvation Army moved out of the Newark barracks yesterday, but the Volunteers decided not to move in until to-day. They have possession of the premises and will hold the first meeting there to-night.

发帝华帝华海说

PLUMBER FOGEL'S WOES.

He's Married, but Widow Sass Wants Him; She's in Jall,

Mrs. Sophie Sass, a wislow, 14 years old, of 141 Walton street, William beingh, was sent to fall for ten days by Justice Lemon in the Ewen Street Police Court yesterday, for assaulting William Vogel, who has a plumbing shop at 251 Johnson avenue and lives in a rear room. The woman formerly had a boarding house at 41 Throop avenue. Three weeks ago she answered Vogel's advertisement for a house-

answered Voxel's advertisement for a house-keeper. He promised to consider her application. In anticination that she would get the place, she sold out the hearding business and sent her personal property around to Vogel's place. He nermitted her to store nart of the property in his back room.

The widow caused Vogel's arrest a week ago for wrongfully withholding some of her furniture. She also accused Vogel of having promised to marry her and breaking the engagement. Vogel said that the woman proposed marriage herself, and when he told her that he had a wife she laughed at him. Justice Goetting dismissed the summens. Mrs. Sass continued to among the plumber, and on Wednesday she smashed a snow window of his shor with a plece of gas pipe and struck him. She declares that some day she will be revenged for his treatment of her.

West Side Park Site Chosen.

The Board of Street Opening has decided that the new west side park shall occupy the block bounded by Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, Ninth and Tenth avenues. This block, on which is a schoolhouse, was opposed by the on which is a schoolhouse, was opposed by the Comptroller on account of its cost, the market value being \$1,117,660. He favored the block between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, the cost of which would be only one-third as much.

"We must have some regard for the credit of the city," he said. "If we keep increasing our debt at the present rate we shall shortly have no public school system, no financial system, and no credit. Theredoes not seem to be enough alvantage in the up-town site to warrant the payment of three times as much money as the lower site would cost."

Fell from a Balloon at Carneas. Charles Wolcott, an!American aeronant, who

fell from his balloon recently while performing in Caracas, Venezuela, arrived yesterday on the steamship Venezuela. His spine is injured, and be comes here for medical treatment. He was unable to walk.

METHODISTS GET EXCITED. The General Conference in Turmell Over Parliamentary Tangle.

CLEVELAND, May 8,-The meeting of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church this morning was exciting. Bishop Hurst presided. Morris Sharp of Obio offered a resolution providing that, as the women delegates to the Conference had relinquished their seats, their expenses should be paid. The Rev. Dr. Leonard made a speech against the passage of the resolution. "These women, it has been decided," he said, "are legal members of this body, and as such their expenses must be paid

without any resolution." Many delegates struggled to get the floor. An attempt to lay the resolution on the table was defeated. The Rev. Dr. Neeley of Philadelphia presented a substitute for the resolution, to the effect that the expenses should be paid by the committee. The Rev. Dr. Earl Cranston of Colorado madels point of order against Dr. Neeley's resolution on the ground that it staied that the four women claimed admission, when as a matter of fact the question of their right to sit in this Conference was unconstitution.

of their right to sit in this conference was questioned.

Hishop Hurst refused to entertain the point of order. Ir. Cranston appealed to the floor, and the Hishop decided that he had been sustained. Then a dozen men demanded attention, and delegates declared that they did not understand what they were voting on. The Rev. Dr. William M. Frysinger of central Pennsylvania said that he had appealed to the floor, and that the appeal had been stated as having come from Dr. Cranston. Therefore, the members had not voted intelligently. He demanded that his appeal be put.

peal be int.
Bishop Hurst refused to let the Conference act on the appeal, and amid great confusion Dr.
Frysinger cried out:
"If I can't get justice on this floor I will resign."
This was greeted with cheers. Rishop Hurst.
This was greeted with cheers. Rishop Hurst said that Dr. Neeley had the floor to speak on his resolution. Dr. Kynett said that Dr. Neeley had no right to the floor until Dr. Frysinger's appeal had been put. The Bishop ruled otherwise.

appeal had been put. The Bishop ruled otherwise.

Dr. Kynett, his face flushed with anger, jumped up and demanded that Dr. Neeley rosume his seat and let the house decide whether Dr. Neeley had the floor or the appeal be put. A hundred voices backed Dr. Kynett, and the Chair was compelled to put the appeal of the Rev. Dr. Frysinger. The house sustained the Bishop, and Dr. Neeley fried to speak on his resolution. Dr. Kynett demanded that both resolutions be read. When the reading had subsaired Dr. Craeston made the point of order that Dr. Neeley had changed the reading of the resolution.

presolution.

Dr. Needey admitted that he had.
Bishop Hurst said that he must restore the wording of the resolution. By this time every-body was excited, and a dozen angry delegates, in all parts of the house were valuly trying to get the floor. During the confusion both resolutions were withdrawn, and the incident closed.

HOLMES CEMENTED IN HIS GRAVE.

The Body of the Murderer Supposed to Be Safe from Grave Robbers. PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—The body of H. H.

Holmes, which was embedded in cement in a pine box yesterday, after the hanging, and then placed in a vault in Holy Cross Cemetery, was buried this afternoon in a grave ten feet in

buried this afternoon in a grave ten feet in depth. The Rev. Father McPake, who was one of Holmes's apiritual advisers, conducted the services. The attendants were Lawyer Samuel P. Rotan, who defended the murderer: Undertaker O'Rourke, and several employees of the Holy Cross Cemetery.

When the funeral services were over the gravedingers, aided by a mason, and under the supervision of Lawyer Rotan, piled a layer of cement two feet thick upon the box. The material was packed in and about the sides and ends of the coffin, and when the work was finished the remains of Holmes were declared to be safe from grave robbers.

A Bill Collector Shot.

ROCHESTER, May 8,-Last Wednesday night ROTHESTER, May S.—Last Wednesday night, Hugh McGuire, a West Webster farmer, went to the house of Ell Benedlet, near by, to collect a small claim against Mary, a daughter of Mr. Benedlet. She nexhnowledged the bill, but Charles, her brother, ordered McGuire from the house. As he turned to go, Charles pulled a revolver and shot McGuire in the arm. He is now in the hospital and young Benedlet is in jail.

Sarah Ghee, a demented woman who lived with her husband, James, at Hunt's Point, on what is known as the Glee farm, committed suicide early yesterday by drowning herself in a cistern on the premises. Mrs. Glee was 49 years old.

Ten Sweet Caporal Little Cigars

for 5 cts.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

OF INTEREST TO THE PRESS.

an Reporters Be Excluded from a Hearing in a Referee's Private Officer ELMIRA, May 8 .- A question of especial in-

erest to newspapers came up for adjudication before Justice Walter Lloyd Smith of the Supreme Court this morning. Col. D. C. Robins on, son of the late Gov. Robinson, upon an order of Judge Smith appeared for an examination in supplementary proceedings, before Francis J. Byrne as referee. The order was obtained by Col. E. B. Youmans, former chief clerk of the United States Treasurer, upon a judgment of \$3,000, which has not been satisfied. Robinson objected to answering the questions of R. R. Moss, attorney for Youmans, in the presence of reporters, on the ground that to publish his testimony might injure certain interests with which he had been associated. Referee Byrne denied the motion to exclude the reporters, on the ground that he had no jurisquestions unless an order of the Court directed

All hands then adjourned to the Supreme Court. Chambers, of Judge Smith, who convened a special term of court to hear the matter. Lawyer Moss made a statement setting forth his interrogatories, and asked that an order issue directing Robinson to answer. Robinson asked that the Court issue an order

Robinson asked that the Court issue an order declaring the proceedings private, thereby excluding reporters.

Judge Smith said it was a question that required investigation and he adjourned the examination of Robinson until Monday. In the mean time he will render a decision upon the question whether the press can be excluded from such proceedings. The merits of the case depend upon the nature of actions in supplementary proceedings, and whether a referee's private office at such times is a court of record, If it is the press cannot be excluded. Judge Smith has consented to admit the press under amicus curie, and the Gazette of this city has employed M. J. O'Connor to present a brief in support of the claim that a case before a referee is public, and representatives of the press cannot be excluded except in such matters as the statutes provide.

Divorced from a Preacher for Cruelty. Exeren, N. H., May 8.-Referee Kivel has filed his reports on the Warner cross libels for divorce. He grants to May I. Warner a divorce from James E. Warner on grounds of extreme crueity, and dismisses the husband's cross libel and declares its allegations of adultery un-founded. Warner was a Phillips-Exeter stu-dent and married Miss May I. Sleeper here. He took his bride abroad and studied a year. On their return he entered the Baptist Ministry, and has preached in the town of Stratham and in New York.

